SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

On the Resolution introduced by Mr. Bigler of Pennsylvania, calling upon the Treasury Department to Report the Papers covering the Account of Col. John C. Fremont with the Government.

DeBorred in the Senate, on Monday, Aug. 11, 1804.

Mr. PRESIDENT-The days of this session are rapidly passing. Business of the highest importance presses apun our consideration. Chairmen of leading Conmit ees charged with measures of great public con-While the Senate is thus engaged to the performance of its high duties to the country the Senator from Penns Ivania (Mr. Big et) thrusts before us this petry. mberable proposition—a proposition nawer by a mo-ment's attention of honorable men in or out of the Senste. The Senator from Pennsylvama, not content with Isusching into the Senate this scheme, which must have originated with some monsing policear means, but he presses its consideration now in space of the carnest remotstrances of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Mr. Hunter), who is charged with the care of the Civil and Diplomatic bul, and the Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Rai road (Mr Weder) who wishes to call the Senate to the consideration of that great measure to insteath. Adantic and Pacific shores of the Republic. But the Civil and Diplomatic bull, the Pacific Raisroad bill and other measures must be thrust aside by the Senator from Peur sylvama, that the Senator may consider this proposition by which certain political schemers hope to che the something out of which they can manufacture slanders again the brave man, who has served his country with eminent about in peace and in war. The Securor from Pennsylvania cancet suppose that this proposition will pass this body without at I ast a passing notice. He take at the responsibility, he chooses to press it, a d I shall take at hast a few moments of the time of the Senate to characterize the proposition as I think it deserved. Dees the Senator from Pennsylva in expect to win any laurely by thrusting this proposition into the ary laurels by thrusting this proposition into the Serate? Dose he suppose the generous people of this country will applied this attempt to would be rensibilities and defame the character of one who has Strate ? Does he suppose the generous people of this centry will applied this attempt to wound he enablishes and defame the character of one who has wen a brilliant name in the history of the Republicant which were a brilliant name in the history of the Republicant which all the properties and scientific abors have conferred upon our country honor and renown among all civilized nations? Does he expect to win among all civilized nations? Does he expect to win among all civilized nations? Does he expect to win among all civilized nations? Does he expect to win among all civilized nations? The strategy of the Senate this wreached proposition? Sir, the is small game. If that Senator copes to win popular confidence and apprises—if he hopes to turn hook the tide of popular favor that is bearing Joan C. Fremont to the Executive chair by this resouron, which I here pronounce, which honorabe men in and out of the Senate will pronounce, and which the country will pronounce small and mean—he will find himself sacly mistaken. Wherever this proposition goes, high nunced men will treat it with derision, seem and contempt; and no lit le of that derision, seem and contempt; and no lit le of that derision, seem and contempt; and no lit le of that derision, seem and contempt; and no lit le of that derision, seem and contempt; and no lit le of that derision, seem and contempt will be vicited upon the men who reserved the such a seal results. I wall not stop to such a warfare as this. If it was and dat James Buchanan I would source it from me. Upis is not the first time, Mr. President, that the share of political malignity have been hured at men who have served the Republic, and it is not the first time, the Se are has been called upon to grape among the archaver of the G everament to discover some account or the records of some account between the giverement and men who have been natures with outble function was nessited upon the grape and the country that the open him proully to the Presidential char, over his experienced and se through long years of public service overhauled and surfeed over again by the political accountants and surfeed over again by the political accountants and surfeed. In 1852 Gen Scott, a soldier vice has served the kepublic for more than firsty years in peace and war with one uppresed which years arrangue unit account mean or and for a simular object. When was gain d by these consults upon Jackson. Harrison, Taylor, Class, Scott? I venture to say here to day, that alt those are sailts upon these distinguished her concerning their more lary transactions with the Government, never lost then the contract or support of any portion of the American people. Sir, the American people believed these assaults to be to just, mean, conferent her Present is resolution, drag out of the departments the bills vinchers, afters, are papers between Col. Frences that the Government; garble them, seater them over the lasts, blart their contents into the unwilling ear of men rigaged in its execution not public cools ence and rigare, out public censure and content; an it will brink to Col. Frement the symbothy which housed men ever give to the persecuted. Col. Frement was intrusted by his Government with high mo responsible duties. Those duties were far distant from the Sout of flow men at, beyond the father of waters—in the territories beyond the father of waters—in the Rocky Monutains—in California. Those begin and responsible duties were performed in a manner that won the communication of the Government, the approval of homorable Scurtors up in this floor, and the approval of homorable Scurtors up in this floor, and the approval of homorable Scurtors up in Government, the approval of honorable Scustors up in the floor, and the appleuse as a admiration of a gradeful people. Her came is forever associated with the pathways to the golden shorts of the Preific, through the gorges of the Recky Mountains, with the conquest and sequisition of California. Money was lottested to his hands. In the performance of the duries assigned him, me, property, money, were all for menets, years, intrusted to his keeping. The people will demand why John C. Fremont is arragged now, signer ten years after his duties to the Government were performed. If his account for money pieced in his hands—if he was in any sense a defaulter—"why," he had failed to become for many person hands—it he was in any sense a defaulter—" why," the people will demand, "was he not reported, as the best coming by the proper officers? Why was his have require by the proper officers? Why was his name! If out of the list of public officers whose accounts were reported unsettled? On the 16th of January, 1854, the Hon, Eishan Whittnessy, Controller of the Teacury, made a report to the House of Representatives, in which he says:

"In confounity with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 19th, or tribut "A set further to among the everal acts for the establishment a direction of the F essury. War and Navy Departments' and of the act pascel March 3, 18.7, entitled An act to privide for the promptes connected the public accounts. I transfer it, herewith, establishments of the accounts with remained due more that three years after to the first day of July, 1839 on the book set the Register of the firster ry, and on the books of the Second, Third and Fourth Auditors of the Treasury, respectively." This report, Mr. President, contains ninety-six pages

of names reported in one ience to the requirements of the law, by Mr. Bigger, Register of the treasury, Mr. Clayten, Second Auditor, Mr. Burt, T int Auditor, and Mr. Dayten, Fourty Auditor, Trees reports of the auditors of the Treasury Department contain the names of persons whose accounts have remained un-settled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than bree years prior to July 1, 1859. "furnish d in pursuance of the second section of the not of Congress, approved March 3, 1809, entitled "An act buther to amend the several acts for the catabilishment and regulation of the Treasury, War "tablishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments," and "the names of officers who executes for advances made, or had not seen seen to July 1, 1813, and "have not been settled within the year; pre-pared in pursuance of the thirteesth section of the act of "March A 1817." In this long list of names 1 find the tames of temerals Gaines. Worth and Harney are in his list, but the name of John C. Freemont's not cannot then. If his accounts were unsettled if balances were against him, why was not his same reported? His name is not in the list of persons whose accounts were unsettled during the year preceding the list of July, 1833. thed during the year preceding the let of July, 1853, or the three years preceding that date. On the let of July, 1853, to notice were in his hands unaccount of for the owner the Government nothing. At tensivery time he had a claim for applies furnished the Government as only as July, 1854. That claim was examined and reported much by a committee of the University. meet as early as July, 1831. That claim was examined at dreported upon by a commettee of the House of Repreter tetives, at the head of winch was Co. Or, one of the leaders of the Administration of the House. That committee reported a bilialowing col. Fremont \$183,825, and that but received the unaumous vota of the House and Senate, and the approximate tree and Senate, and the approximate tree continued if money was in his bands and counts were most filed if money was in his bands and counts of the Government had my balance against bine—why. Sir, why did not your Administration competed a settlement, and receive any claim of the Government when their selection data. From onto more your last of the Government when their state of the Government when their state of the Government when their state of the tree of the Government when their state of the tree of the Government when their state each of the Government when their state of the tree of t

have access to the departments, some livid soulless creature everyweedy to bleat the reputation of neutronable men, has doubtless found probe bearing upon crable men, has doubtless found probe bearing upon Col. For out as a nections with the Governmen out of which he thinks extracts can be quoted, if papillable, do by which vehal pointed an also ken the replached, by which vehal pointed an also ken the resolution to carry out this small game of political malignition to carry out this small game of political malignity. I shall vote, sir, for this inquiry, but I wash my has do of its mearriess, its abject if theness. If it appoint I would never consent to resort to such patry westare. The Senator from Panasylvania assumes to be Mr. Buchanan's rustement he. I have sometimes thought the Senator, in his deep anxiety, feet that he carried M. Buchanan upon his shoulders. I hold James Buchanar responsible for this attempted blow at his rival, struck by the hand of the Senator from Penasylvania, who profor this attempted blow at his fivin, since by the hand of the Senator from Pennsylvania, who profess to be his particular friend—who is ever watch ful of his interests and fame. So pro pt is the Stustor from Pennsylvania to rush to the defense of Mr. Buchanau, that I have come to regard him as that gertleman's "premo, story symptom" here. Nothing but that Senator's extreme desire to here. Nothing out that Senare's erroms desire to be ter the wavering fortunes of his chief could have incuced him to engage in this political device. M., President, the people will regard this us persecution, it will burg occum not upon Col. F emont, but upon the men was originated it. It will rather resound, as the men who originated it. It will rather redound, as all such attacks against cancidates for the Presidency have core, to his advantage. The usues are made up. They are the gravest and most transcendent is sees ever presented to the people of the United States. All that the Senator from Pennsylvania and his can date can make out of his inquiry will not weigh a feather in the coming contest, which is to decide whether Fredom or Slavery shall sway the policy of the Republic. I lown, young lower, has uttered her voice for John C. Fremont by a majority of thousances. Maine will respon to lowa for the East in a few works, in a voice not to be mistaken. The Senator cannot break the noghty current that is bearing the friends of free Katsas on to assured trumph, by this pety political maneuver, which gentlement should not stoop nay teach her Senator tout she is not to be won by any att mut to defame the chiefrain, around whose but her the liberal, progressive, a-merrate manes of the country a endlying to the conflograght. There not spoken Mr. President, of the motives that have actuated the Senator rom Pertsylvania in introducing this inquirs. I have robbin to do with motives. I have spoken of the set, and I have spoken of it as I think it deserves. Perhap the Senator test that be has the good name and fame of Col. Firmont as well as Mr. Buchshar in his keeping. Perhaps we ought to feel grateful to him for his zeal for the reputation of our candidate—but I can of but feel that whatever the effects of this inquiry may be upon Col. Frement, the

COL FREMONT IN CALIFORNIA.

effects of this inquiry may be upon Col. Frem in, the Mantor will win no laurely by it that any one will do size to place from I is now.

Frem The Boston Joursal.

Notwithstanding the strong dislike I feel to write for a public journal, I cannot resist a desire to correct some of the errors which I see published from time to time in relation to Col. Fremont and his operations in California previous to and during the war with Mexico. I was in California at the breaking out of the war with the ship Sterling and bark Moscow, of Boston, under my charge, prescuting business on the coast, in the pursuit or which I was continually traversing the country from San Diego to San Francisco by san and land visiting all the ranches, rivers, missions and was previous to, during, and also after the war | Consequently I was in the country all the time that Col. Fremont was there, and for some time after his return with Gen Kenthey.
Frequent business transactions with the Colonel,

such as turnisting supplies, transporting troops, &c., turnshed apportunity for my being somewhat posted

The first hostile movement between the Californines and Americans, and of which I have seen but very imperfect accounts in the newspapers, was near-

with the bark Moscow, from the lesward coast. There was then no other vess-lin pert. Colonel (then Cap. was then no other vessel in part. Colonel (then Captine) Fremont and a few days previously a rived, with his topographical party of about fivy persons, worn down and almost exhausted by severe service and leng privations. At a considerable distance from the settlements he left his party, and came to Monterey to obtain permission to pit his seamp in some convenient place where he coult refresh his men and he sets and obtain necessary supplies to enable him to continue his explorations. The Mexican commander (General Jose Cestro) was spick, and on Captain Fremont's waining or him end prescring his request Castro, with the usual Mexican and Spanish flouren of compliments which says mach and cans but hitle, replied that he the explorations. The Mexican commander (General Jose Cestro) was sick, and on Captain Fremont's wing on him end preferring his request Cas'ro, with the usual Mexican and Spanish flourest of compliments which says much and cears but lettle, replied that he was a perfect liberty to do as he liked, and the whole country was at his deposition. This was all the Captain French thanks, requested that the permission inhot be put in whiching the Castro decimed dong, saying that he was not named, he was a Mexican soldier, his word was his bore &c Captain French was probably led to suppose he was dealing with a man of honor but those who knew Castro knew that such commodides as a uou-esty and benor rever to able chim with their company. esty and benor rever to oblect him with their company. Castro, while granting the request, was planning all the while how he might entrap the "Grungoes," and thereby nake capital for timeelf at Mexico. Contain French returned to his brave and for him, but we say and a meet worn our companions, no doubt rejo cing at the prespect of seeing his men seen laxaciating in the maticipated supplies of clothing, shows to bacco. Asso, or when they are been long destitate, and hency on abice, with recruit detroight and frees houses, to enter again his field of arduous labor, of which the whole civilized world are now reaping the benefits.

Gen. Castro, immediately after the departure of

civilized world are now reaping to believe Gen. Castro, immediately after the departure of Capt. Frement from Makerey, was mounted and rousing the whole population, calling upon them to arm and mount to exterminate or drive the hearith from the country, robbers, cut-throats, and such epiets, were now freely bestowed upon the party.

The following cay. I saw about three hundred memeri nen cepar from Montrey, with the por fidens Castro at their head, and all well armed. The fidicus Castro at their head, and all well armed. The Americars, in the mean trace, were moving their camp to a curvenient place for refreshing, and Capt. For mont had sent Louis Godey, one of his well-tire dean peniers, with a rote to the American Corent [F. O. Laskin, e.g., lat Monterey, to say that, after the campeffer in write regulated, he intended to pay his respect to him, in company with a few of his officers. I was at the Coren's when Godey arrived. He was immediately dispatched back with internation of what was transpiring. I full indignant at the taithlessness rist races y conduct of Castro, and, in the hope of heigh of a me assistance to my country, en in district, I wrote a note to Capt. Frement, offering what they call night he able to reader, and asso ed him. trees. I wrote a note to Copt. Frement, othering what every cell night he able to reader, and assued him, that it he should be attacked and had put, if he could high his way through to the coast. I would preced to to say point designated to take them on board my vessel. We felt and expressed fears to Godey that he would be captured on his return, but the old mountaineer, who was used to playing Indian which costants, sai the could work his way in safety where there was grass enough to cover a sanke." He did so, and rejoined his companions uplus in d.

, and rejoined his companions unha m. d. Or the arrival of Castro at San Joan, with his force On the arrival of Casto & San Joan, with his force largely angioused, he sent were to Capt. Fremont to innecessively break up his camp and move out of the country, or in a few heurs he would altech and destroy every man of them. His pretense was that he had just received orders from Mexico to that effect. Capt. Fremont sent back a verbal message that he would Fremont sent book a verbal message that he would had reconsponeence with a man who had a seasonated soly by ken its fauth; and if the mone, that he would tak go until he was ready. The American carry consisted or fifty-four men, including Capt. Fremon is been paid of six De aware Indians. Fact man was arried with a long rift, two infleptacies, tomaha vik and kinfe, and they were min of tried mettle, who knew how to use their weapons.

Two cays after this a pencil note from Capt. F. was brought to Mr. L. viain by some unknown person, and as it showed the state of affairs at camp, I made an extrace from it.

extract trots it:

Exercise of March 10. -I am now making myself as strong as

Freeign f March 10, "I am for the state of the following possible, with the intertion test, if attacked we will best to extremity and refine quarter, thating to our country to assense our centra. No one of the allibration have come to may comp, and treat the higher whore I am assumpted with the slet of we are also to set frough mastern at St. Lin., and processes and the following the work of the country, and if we are mentioned in and assential test, we will discuss our man of us, independent our treatment of the fore country.

Castco, in the men time, was sending it his bal-brine, stating that they were huntred after the "Green van b nos," but as we had not got eight a then; when in truth they were to pick sid to the summit of a fall with the stars once a per waving

over them. I. For these days Costro pisneuvered his forces nound this little head, the rescently he would form use line and charge toward be held as if they were always to the them under their boxe? First had all always Government when it had Steiner Son Jana 1. Premierts to the monter that have 1 feet to the steiner steiner to the steiner from Pennsyl and the Son for from Pennsyl and the steiner will any senterer where T this question it is were the present marks a feet to the steiner of th

saddle, and the Californians know it; and each of their gallest charges brought up "all stancing" before go ting within rifle range. On the fourth day finding that they would not be attacked, the camp was broken up, the Americans lessurely packed up their and alls, and moved off in the face of the enemy, who did not done notice they are a decreased. dare noiest them, and pursued their way toward the

Secramente.

Secramente.

Immediately on getting a respectable distance between them and the fifty four Americans, the Californian force, of over 360 men, with their field-pieces and Gen. Custo at their bead, made a gallant charge on the described camp, and picking up an old saddle cloth, an empty kig and some trash that had been thrown away, a glorious story was proclaimed. A proclamation was written up and dipatched from the field of battle, congratulating the people of California that battle, congratulating the people of Carfornia that the "barditi" had been routed and down from the country, and they had retired in such confusion and with such precipitancy as to abandon their camp equipmen.

Capt Fremont now moved toward New-Helvetia, Capt Fremont now moved toward New-Helvetia, it for which place I received a letter from him cated March 23, 1856; and as it tenes to show that he always respected the significant was cautifus in avoiding all cause for offense to the people who country he was traversing, and also that try always received kindness and hospitality at 18 hands, I will take the liberty of giving an extract from the

whatever cutse some people may have a spranging bine with i lestice and harshness during the war award the inhabitants of California, I never myself hears one of them cano I knew nearly every man in the country at that times speak of Col. Frequent after the war but in terms of admiration and respect.

Much property was taken from them—such as houses cattle provisions, sandles, arms, &c. for the use of the United States forces under all command, and in every case was an equivalent left with the individual for payment—in the shape of an obligation on the United States Government to pay for the same. A pread deal of this paper—which was considered by both giver and receiver as an equivalent, and in many cases was the only means which the people of California had of paying their debts—sulf remains unpaid; as me trifling informality in the account prevents the payment, although the evidence of a just debt remains.

After the return of Castro to Monterey, I think he worked hims if into the belief that he had actually only in Col. Frement from the courtry; and, to did to his laures, to issued another proclamation, ordering every foreigner to quit the country under pain of ceath. At this time there were about thirty or forty American emigrant families, who had closed the Rocky Monutams partly induced by the promises of the Government that they should have lands given them; they had taken up their abides in the valleys of the Saurment to the San Joaquin, and shout the Bay of San Francisco. These people, with harrive an exception, were well disposed, industrious and respectable. They conformed to the laws of the country, and with their wives are little ones hoped to find potestion and come time land of their adoption. try, and with their wives and little ones hoped to find protection and commot in the land of their adoption. But the educt of the periodous Castro have gone forth, and they were ordered to depart, leaving beautiff them all their improvements, their animals, their arms and implements of hu bandry. Thus, without the means of fight or defense, they were to be driven among tribes of hostile Indians to be massacred or period in the mountains.

The people had reason to suppose that Castro would soon be on them with an olerwhelming force, to put

The people had reason to suppose that Castro would soon be on them with an olerwhelming force, to put his threat in execution. Seit-preservation required prompt and efficient measures, "and they rose as one man to defend their rights." A parry of about 40 met proceeded to Sonoma, a considerable town on the northodie of the Bay of San Francisco, where there was a large quantity of game and mell any stores. It was also the residence of Gen. Marian i Guadalupe Vallejo the Mexcan Commander of the Northern District who was one of the most influential and honorable men in the country. The arms and ammunican be longing to the Government were taken possession of

is used a preclamation setting forth the causes of their intensions, and this, the first Republican preclamation is used in California, will compare favorably with the preclamation of any other Governor before or since. This was the origin of the 'Bear Party'.'

Yet trees were the men, the hardy and brave pioneers of California, who are stignatized by a writer in The New Fork Evening Post, and copied in The Journal of the 10th ult, as "a band of inwhost despirances." The roid writers knowledge is evidently very limited of matters and things in California at the time. Gen. Martinez Vall jo, the ower of 40,000 head of cattle, and whom he designates as kis old friend, is altogether a mitake. There were two families of the names of Valleio and Martinez of which friend, is altogether a notation. There were two families of the names of Vallejo and Martinez of which Den Ignacio Martinez and Gen. Martinez of which Den Ignacio Martinez and Gen. Martine Guschalape Vallejo were men of the highest respectability. The latter is the person the writer in The Post intended to represent. He was alkider of twenty-even square leagues of latte, but in his best estate had not note than 20,000 fead of cartle. "Jo sephal" and "the Sacrifi les." Hiver are also mentioned by the writer, but they existed in California only in his imagination. I mention these as some of the insecuracies of the letter.

Col. Frement was urged to take command of the Bear Party, and incorporate them with his own and mane: but he was a United States officer, and declined mane; but he was a United States officer, and declined compromising at some Government, or his own honors as a efficer. He was continuing he way toward Orago, when he was overtaken by Lieut. Gille pip, with dispatches from the United States. The instructions he received caused him to turn again toward Culifornia. He also received Cas to's proclamation, and he determined to built that gentler as up, and punish the ment which had been off red to his Government. The Anament indigent families also were crimined his Anarrean tangram manners are were criming his preference, as they were threatened with externmontion, and Co. Frement was not the unit to absorbe them. Which of the above reacces most influenced him we know not. He kept his instructions to himself the but either of the others were of sufficient force to make were upon Castro.

I has since been shown that his instructions were to

prepare the way and be in resonness to occupy the country at short notice in anticipation of the Mexican wer incorporating the Bear Parry with als bactallo , operations were now commerced against Castro. On arriving at Somana. Formout ascertanced that Castro was collecting a large force on the opposite side of the was collecting a large force on the opposite site of the bay, and was crossing them even to the Somona site, so, nowing that he frame it was in Origina. About 70 or 80 of Castro's men, in der command of De la Torre, were passed over. Col. F. intended to wall an it may are all or his side of the bay, and Castro with them, and then intended the restrict that it, and limit he game all-rewers at the convenience.

But, bearing that the "Eardet it and "Earles" were after him, Castro wisely concluded to keep on the rafe rice of the water—and now began the mass after De la Torre and his party. The two parties were about equal in numbers, but the Unifornian had the bestborser. The Californians and in the bestborser. The Californians and in the description of the passed of the parties were about equal in remotors, but the Unifornians had the bestborser. The Californians and in the passed of the passed of the party around which is a contraction of the passed of the party around which is a contraction of the passed of th

cays parviously taken prisoners and bar arones could two of Caps. Fremont's men. I was at the sop of St. Kafari just after Torre's party retreat there, and shertly after the Americans posed in as full charge as their tired horses would admit after full charge as their tired horses would arimit after them. Capt. It, was sare they could not excape him; care had been taken to remote all notes from about the penisons, and there seemed to be no chance for them; but with their superio borsests your, and led to keep some twenty mines ahead or the aveng resumd on striving at Sale city a large best inspected to call there by accident, which thay so zod and effected their escape. The adlowing tight, Capt. Freedom and call there by accident, which they so had a distributed their escape. The following tight. Capt Fremont and party arrived at Same Fo, and accambed opesic my ships, and the following unutuing I visited can at his camp. As yet I had not seen the Captain, but my amagination had petured aim out sometime as I though the neighborhood to book. Of course a knowledge of his explain and the wind if me to supplies and the wind is the to supplies and the wind is the to supplies a fill and the wind it me to supplies and the content of the property of the supplies and the content of the property of the supplies and the content of the property of the supplies and the content of the property of the supplies and the content of the property of the supplies and the content of the property of the supplies and the content of the property of the supplies and the supplies are supplied to the supplies and the supplies and the supplies are supplied to the supplies and the supplies and the supplies are supplied to the supplies and the supplies and the supplies are supplied to the supplies and the supplies are supplies and the supplies are supplied to the supplies and the supplies are supplied to the supplies and the supplies are supplied to the supplies are supplied to the supplies and the supplies are supplies and the supplies are supplied to the supplies are supplies and supplies are supplied to the supplies are supplied to the supplies are supplies and supplies are supplies are supplies are supplies and supplies are supplies are supplies are supplies ar

to a long, lank-looking specimen of a Kentuckian, dieseed in a gioney, derivalla shirt, and trouses to match, and a coon-skir cap on his head, with the tail in front, I a-ked if the Captain was in the camp. The individual fibe long of coor) repried in the officuative, and pointed out to me a- Capt Fremont a lender and well-proportioned man, of sedate but pleasing countrance, sixting in front of a tent. His dress as near as I retrember, was a line financel shirt, after the taval style, open at the throat, with a white star worked on each corner of the collar, which was turned over; over this a doer-skin hantong shirt, figured and trimined in hunters' style, blue cloth pants and heat moccasins, all of which had the collar, which was turned over; over this a doesskin hanning shirt, figured and trimmed in hunters' style,
blue cloth pents and neat modessins, all of which and
very evidently seen hard service. His hear was not
cumbered by but or cap if any shape, but a light cot
ton handkerchief bound tightly around his head sur
meanted a suit which might not appear very fashion
able at the White Honse, or be presentable at the
Queen's Levee; but to my eye it was an admirable
tig to send under or fight in. A few minutes' conversation convinced methat I stood in the presence of the
King of the Rocky Mountains. He said "his opera"tons were against the military force of the condry;
"that his Government had been outing-suits' insulted
"in his person, and he would compel from Cast on
"public appology or bunt him from the coonery. Capt.
F. row determined on spiking and disabling the gens
of the fort on the opp site side of the passage, as this
place, if garrisored by the eterms, would much obstruct the pursage of shops, and consequently endanger
the safety of supplies which might a rive by set. As
this bittle aftair is related in Mr. Upbany's Life of Fremont incorrectly, and the same version appearing in
your Journal of July 30, I begleave to state the tasts
in the case: Capt. F. requested me to furnish him
with articles from the trade-room of the stop for the
purpose of the expection, such as crowbers, butchcre steels for spiking, axes, &c., all of which were
stopplied; then, not beying any one in his party with articles from the trade-room of the step for inspurpose of the expedition, such as row-bars, butchers steels for spiking, axes, &c., all of which were supplied; then, not having any one in his party accuse once to navigate a sail-boat in the strong tions and dongerous shores in the vicioity of the fort, he requested that I would farmed a bard's crew and act as pilot myse fon the occasion. I did so, topt. F., expecting some opposition, took with him Laut. Gillespie, the combinate, and about a dozen others, all well armed and stowed away in the launen. The passage across was about four miles. A strong irreace was blowing, a did was somewhat rough in the open passage. A number of the old mountaineasy he had never before been exposed to the swell of adocean, paid tribute to Neptune with great reduct ance, and as the spray flew over the beat, one of them expressed a decided preference for iding a greatly bear on the Recky Mountains to riving it a bout. Only to the difficulties of a bad surf and rocky coast. I landed them about a quarter of a mile from the fort. The boat was anchored outside of the surf. One of my mer swam on shore with a line, and the boat was hauted in as near the store as the surf allowed, when hauled in as near the score as the surfallowed, when all but the beat's crew, who were ordered to remain and keep the boat saf, jumped overboard and scrain-bled to the shore, each after his own fascon. Be-tween the landing place and the fort a number of g.d.

they were at home, and the way they starped the rock to nock, and across the rastine, was a cuttion to goats. Are what was amusing, if not a lettle mornlying to me, was that I, who was engaged as plot to the fact, could not by acy possible navigation or loc amitten of my own arrive within the wails of the firt until all the guns were disabled and the party about re-

These were not (as the book states) "field pieces, These were not us the dook states, "deto pieces, but consisted of three brass and seven non, and at heavy fortification guns. And that they were most effectually spiked can be arcested by the officers of the United States ship Port-mouth—for, a few weeks after, on removing them to a new fort in the inner larbor, they were much troubled in removing the butchers' steeks, and it was finally effected by cutting

larbor, they were much treathled in removing the butchers' steels, and it was standly effected by cutting entirely tound them, and then to remove them satisfies a gain by inserting a copper surew both, and cirilling a new touch hole—a tenjons job, and one which probably called farth bressings from Lieut. Misroom, or the ones who caused him the job.

The conquest of California, I can not trick, should be placed wholly to the credit of the Navy and Gen. Kenney. The Navy has a right to a large state, and the efficies and crews performed hard duty or shore as well as on board; but they were well clothed and fed, and always had combutable quarters when the day's work of building forts, na claim or fighting was cone. Not so with Col. Fremont. He was charing the enemy might and day; with miscrable horses, his perfectively and that of cashing, on short rations and uncorgoing hardships and privations are beyond those experienced by the sallors. And the remain of his not the most efficient of the California effects said to many were, may be very well understood by what one of the nost efficient of the California effects said to many well as they are no horteners, and we can fight "them as we like, and leave them at our pleasurest was can't drive them, to be saure, but they are the cashes of the creatiled and restricts in the remont." Of the abuse of the creatiled the to Gen. Keanney, there are 'bave the cevil after as than Frement,' Of the various opinions. I do not wish to express time.
WILLIAM D. PHELPS
Le ington Aug 1, 1236. (not David, as the book sates)

TROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. BOSTON Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1876.

There is very little to write about just now. The fact is, the telegraph plays the dence with Oxa and Special and Occasional Correspondents of the newspapers You get intelligence by lightning of whatever happens at least a day earlier than we can send it to you; and, as we sit down to write, we reject topic after topic, because your readers will assuredly have heard enough of them by tele-

However, as I said, there is really very little to write about We have had a great rain, a great thunder storm, and a great Fremont Convention that is all. As for the rain, if it had lasted forty days and forty nights, we should have suf-fered the fate of the Antedilavians. It didn't actually rain-the clouds came down in a masskersquesh, as the boys say. In one day, five inches of rain fell, and in the course of the last week, nine inches, which, I think, is about a fourth of our

average at nual supply.

The thurder sterm extended over all Massachusetts, from Berkshire to the sea. The newspapers commin accounts of about a buildred places struck by lightning-a greater number than in all the thunder-storms for at least ten years past. Strange freaks were played by the electric fluid, one of the queerest of which was taking up a pantuli of milk and setting it down in another pan without spilling

a drop.
The Fremont and Dayton Convention at Fitchburg was in every respect a highly successful shair. The reporters estimated the numbers present at 10,000. My own observation would lead me to rate it higher. The reporters saw only the crowd at the test where the speaking was going on; but while the test was full, I found multitudes of people gathered in other parts of the tewn, at the hotels and at the City Hall. There has not been so large a Convention held in Massachusetts since 1844; with the exception of the Fremott meeting in Fancuit Hall in June there

has not been any half so large.

Messrs, Greeley and Curtis were the chief speakers. Mr Greeley made a solid and effective srgument: Mr. Curtis an elegant and elequent address, which gave universal satisfaction hear it his biy commended on all sides, and hopes expressed that we shall be able to hear him on the same topic in Fanuell Hall.

Great preparations are making for another mass meeting at Charles River Grove, in the town of Needheffi, about tweeveniles from Goston, on the leth of this month. There is to be a barbeque after the Seuthern and Western fashion. An ox be reasted whole-a thing not nitherto seen in Massachusetts at least not by this generation. I doubt if any native here knows how to to it, and we shall have to rely on the services of certain exiles from Kentucky and Virginia, of whom a

number continue to reside among us in spite of th Fujitive Stave set. To reast an ex. I am told, a jit and a fire must be prepared the night before and the work of reasting begins with the earliest dawn of light, and even then, it can be finished only in time for a late dinner: that is, by the midale of the afternoon. It is doubtful whether the firsh of an ax, roas ed a la barberne, will be retibled by Massachusetts men. It is said to be not

addressed to the Whig State Central Sommi tee. It is a vermillion edict of the hear and transle wort, some three columns long. There is no man in the State whose opposition would be so advantageous to remont as that of Mr. Curtis. He is politically and personally the most uppopular of our citizens, and his support would have been fatal, if any one s

could be. Mr. Curtis, sets out with saying:

"I shall take it for granted that a party which takes both of its cancidates, for the Presidency and the Vise-Presidency, from the Free States, and whose chief principle of organization relates to a question or questions concerning the assitution of Slavery—maintaining contrines which can be maintained in but one services of the Union—is, in the circumstances of this country, a sectional party, however it may be called by its leaders or nemb rs.

Beginning with such a cool assumption of the point at issue, Mr. Curtis of course, has no diffi-Mr. Curtis, sets out with saying :

point at is-ue, Mr. Curtis of course has no difficulty in demonstrating to his own satisfaction, through the usual slang and drivel of the Union savers, that the Republic is in imminent peril, and that he alone discerns the means of safety. His panacea is, to throw the influence of the Whigs of Massachusetts boldly and decisively against the dectrines on which the Republican candidate is

ported: This seems to be an indispensable condition, to be This seems to be an indispensable condition, to be acted upon by these who are determined to give so countensage to a division of the people of the North from the people of the South Every high publishmetive urges us to act with decision and firmness. Whatever may be our relative strength in the State we are not powerlers. We can send forth a voice that will be heard throughout the vast extent of our common country, that will everywhere animate the parist, everywhere encourage true devotion to the Union, everywhere makingly the nosts who are battling in its cafe is a verywhere allay the sectional jealousies and studie the sectional passons that are now transgr

can confidently assure you that the day 's past in which it was listened to in Massachusetts Curtis is doubtless sincere and well-meaning in giving it vent, and I hope he feels better for having brought it forth; but the men of New-England are nothing for him or his opinions, and turn away with loathing from his frowsy twaddle about sectionalism. He could not get a hearing before a public sudience, for, as The Courier naively

remarks in publishing his letter:
In the peculiar condition of the Whig party, a duty, like that which is here so ably performed by Mr. Curtes, is especially incumbent upon its leaving spirits, while letteer no opportunity is afforded for the ead-dresses to the assembled masses, which heretofore have made the orators of that party so eminent and the early such a in the public cause.

have made the orators of that party so eminent and so services he in the public cause. The Rufus Choate it is said, has written a letter to the people of Maine, urging them to go for Bu-chaian. It is Mr. Choate's ambition to be Attorter-General of the United States. What do you think of his propect of getting the office !

FROM KHODE ISLAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 12, 1856. Two things are noticeable in the politics of Ruode

Island. One is the comparatively unruilled condoion of the political waters. There is none of that tremendous enthusiasm on the part either of the Frement, Buchanan or Filimore men, which usually characterizes this slage of a Presidential campaign. The first feel deeply the necessity of univer and unceasing action, but they move along stancity and majestically, I ke men conscious of their strength and certain of success. Fathusiasm there is, to be sure; it is not possible it should be otherwise in such a cause, at such a crisis, and with such a heroic leader as Fremont. His very name is suggestive of liberty, and liberty always inspires enthusiasm in the souls of those who love Were the opposition in Rhode Island such as it

appears to be in some other States, Pennsylvania for exam, le, that is, if it were hearty, and acted as if it were conscious that success in the State was possible, there would be manufested on the side was possible, there would be manifested on the side of the Kepublicans an irrepressible disposition to rash upon the enemies' columns and break them to pieces. As it is, however, there is scarcely anying to flaht. We have the office-holders, who are on excellent terms with the handful of Fillmore men, and between the two squads they make out now and then, with a considerable sprinkling of hermblicans to get up a meeting respectable as to Republicans, to get up a meeting respectable as to numbers, but so obviously selfish and atrocious in purpose, that the proceedings are relished by the purpose, that the proceedings are relished by the ancience as they would relish medicines. They think, at least the uninformed Democrats do, poor creatures, that they must swallow what their possions prescribe and their nurses administer. And so they should indifferently for Buchanan or Fillmore, not knowing precisely which of the twain it is that the effice-toiders wish them to vote for, purpose, that the proceedings are relished by the ancience as they would relish medicines. They tilth at least the uninformed fremocrats do, poor crestures, that they must swallow what their prysicines prescribe and their nurses administer. as both cancidates are great friends of the Union.

according to Democratic ressoring.
It is almost to be regretted that what is left of Le Slavery-Extension party in Rhode Island is so destitute of respectable leaders, and so deficient even in plausible arguments for backing up the positions of the Slave Oligarchy. Were this remnant of the party stronger in its arguments, or better supplied with gifted speakers, or more formidable in numbers, then would be brought into full play the reserved energies and the high but latent eqthusiasm of the kepublican forces. It would be a waste of ammunition to throw it at a demolished fortress. This may be done as a matter of annua-ment, if for nothing better, on the day of election.

The other roteworthy fact in the politics of this ittle State, is the advanced position of the masses con posting the Republican party, in relation to their own accepted leaders. The people, the rank and file of the party, are more active, more in carnest, more Auti Slavery, than those to whom they willingly accord the places of leadership. This is doubtless to be ascribed to the fact that the intelligent working-people, more than any other class, have kept themselves posted up on the Anti-Slavery movement, and for long years have accustomed themselves to express their detestation of : lavery, and to denounce its unceasing ano fearful aggressions upon the institutions of Free Labor It was because the masses felt so de-ply on this subject, that the first meeting held in Providence to denounce the assault on Mr. Summer was uneatsfactory to them on account of the studied tameness of most of the speeches made on that occasion. A few nights afterward, the people came spontane-ously together, and then and there Slavery and staveholders received the pent-up and well-de-served indignation of a wronged and insulted co nmunity. Liberty is certainly safe when the people themselves deliberately, and loudly, and unani-nously rebuke their own orators for hesitating to condemn with sufficient severity encroachments upon the Freedom of Speech.

So stand political affairs in Rhode Island, at the resent mement. And if any one doubts the corctress of any of the above statements, he can easily verify them by calling in at the factories and workshops and firesides of the working people. Or, he may drop in at the club meetings, both in the city and in the country villages, and ne will soon satisfied that if the wind does not ready blow s burricane it is at least strongly set in the right cirection, and could blow harder if there was occa-

FROM PENNSYLUANIA.

Curespondence of The N. Y. Tubme. SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Aug. 10, 1856.

The Hoa. David Wilmot addressed about 1,000 citizens of Susquehanna County, Pa., at this place, August 8, instant. Judge Warnot spoke nearly three bours, with surpassing power and eloquence. At the first mention of the pains of Fr-mont the accence rose to their feet with a wild hurral. The following gentlemen were the officers of the meeting to wit: President, C. S. Bennett; Viceis bed by Massachusetts men it is said to be not always palatable to those who are unaccustomed to it.

The cause of Fremont and Freedom received a great impulse this marring. George T. Curtes, the stree Contains over our against the Republican part, in a letter, published in The Courter, and County grown as good for 1,500 majority for Freedom.

mont. Remember, whatever may be the popular will in the cities and large towns, that in the cary villages, and among the green fields of the country

PUBLIC MEETINGS

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Commission resoft Health met yesterday book in Mr. Valentin 's Office, City Hall, President Bassan in the Chair The tolk wing week k were reported and disposed of

Sch oner Targ t from Savanash, with wheat, even and rice, arrived on the 12th inst. All well. Life discretion of the Health Officer.

Bark Cornetian from Cardenas, with sage as molasses, arrived on tre 12th inst. All well. May lighter her cargo immediately. Vessel to reme that day.

better her cargo immediately. Vessel to remain thirty days.

Ask Harriet Armitage, from Ceylon, with some anived on the 12th inst. All well. Left at the accretion of the Health Officer.

Schooner Miranda, from St. Croix, with rames rugar, arrived 2sth of July. All well. Allowed a cone up after five cayelf all remain well.

Brig Albon Cooper from Caraenas, with molacular involunt the 12th inst. Cargo to be light red.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, from Hayana, with sign, up tive c 12th inst. Cargo to be lightered after ten digit of a tremsite well.

Brig Mary F. treet, from Rio Grande, with milasse, Detained five cays for observation.

Big Mary F. treet, from Rio Grande, with m state;
Detarmed five cays for observation.

Brig William F. Guanica, from Porto Rice with
sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered to the
cty; vessel to be thoroughly cleaned.

Schooler Kate Scharf, from Galveston, Texas, with
cutton, arrived 12th inst. Ad well; port healt; y; al-

Schooner Wm. L. Richardson from Ayaguez with super and molarses, arrived 12 h inst. All well al-

leaved to lighter her cargo; vessed to romain thirty days for o'servation.

Brig Wappo Manzanilla, from Porto Rico, with maning and palm leaf. All well; may lighter her cargo immediately.

A communication was received in relation to a revolution in Washington street, between Albany and Codar. Referred to the City Inspector.

Communication to allow brig Howard, which arrived from Goraives, on the sich just, to come up to the city and discharge. Petrion cepied.

Bug Francis Secor, with cargo of lumber from Pet-

city and discharge. Petrion cented.

B is Francia Secor, with cargo of lumber from Peasa ola—Allowed to proceed.

Flora King, from Guayama, arrived July 28—11 well. Verzel having been well aired, is allowed to lightly because.

Brig Julia Rayers—same decision.
Brig Julia Rayers—same decision.
British bark Harriet Armitage, from Colombo.
Crya a strived on the 11 hust. Allowed to proceed
at the cucretion of the Heath Officer.
Petition of schooner Harriet Neal, from Porto Rice, (arrived 20 h July,) to come to the city. List on the

table.
Petition in regard to bark Mary Bentley to come up to the city; all o laid on the table.
Communication in relation to brig M. Storrs from Porto Rico, arrived 3d iast, with sugar and molasses, to proceed to city; ordered on tile.
The following petition was received and ordered on

file:

We, the utderlaned trhabitants of the Tewn of New York, Kings Courty, N.Y., and citizens of New York and other peace of the State of New York, tennorally adonting at the exercit boarding bruses in this part of the courty, respectfully represent to your herorable boay that de preserves the shore of a number of vocada and to be differed with discrete the second in motion slaum. We would, that fore, same only return the end vocada may be required to remove to a more tennote anchorage.

Testing by fifty eight parsons.

A remonstrance against the p-tit on of C. W. Church and others, for the temoval of vees is now lying in Grave and Bay to the South West Spit, was received and order on file.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by a

The following preamble and resolutions, off-red by a member of the Board, were enamigously a opted, after which the Board adjourned.

Biberes, By the thirty-sixth section of the Quarattine Act of 1836 it is made the social duty of all mesistrates and sixtle effects, and of all crimens of the State to said by the atmost of their power the Board of Health and all the disalth Officers it be no found and of their respective duties; and Wierces the violation of the enty thus enjoined upon them, the Board of Health of the Town of Casileton have barricaded the Quarattine grounds preventing acy person from solid out the Quarattine production of the same, thus obstructing the riselin time in the particular to the same, thus obstructing the riselin time in the particular of the same than obstructing the riselin time in the particular of the same than all making its reports to the Mayor and Commischness of dealth required of him by law, and Warreas, in the opinion of this Board, such obstruction of law, subject is the other deals or criminal prosecution; therefore, has ared That it is the detay of the District At onesy of the City and on try of New York to prosecute without delay the class of the state that a state the same and reside the classes afterested spirit the Health jaws of the State Record of the two the same states at the same and the same afterest of the two the seal Board of Health of health of the two of the Unity second section of the state.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12-Ald. I MAGO, BARRER, Pres-

Air-sioters in surery expulsions.

Numeration,—From H. H. Howard, Receiver of Texts, a ministing Richard Newkirk as one of the temperary Clerks in his department, in place of Abraram K. Patterso, who decines on account of its being temperary. Adopted by 14 to 5.

Canalist Parement.—Report to regulate and pave Caralisters, between Bowers and Center street, with Belging asymmetry. Reference back to Computer Section 1.

Belgian pavement. Referred back to Committee Corporation Deposits .- The Fi-ance Committee re-

Corporation Deposits.—The Fit ance Committee re-ported on the propositions of several of the banks to pay interest on the deposit of cty memeys that might be intrusted to them. The highest format bid was that of the Bondway Bank, offering four percent per an-num. The Committee recommend to the Sloking-Fund Commissioners the necessity of depositing the cuty more ye with a bank that well give interest on the same. Ordered to be printed, and laid overtill Taure-day.

The City Mail Plans - Document No. 23, in favor of the periof I a Bu kman, was taken up, on motion of A derman Etv. and after discussion that poor was of A derman Edt, and after discussion the report wa-laid on the table and the Board sejourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13.—The President, BENTAMES.
F. PIRKENEY, e.g., in the chair.
The Bess received a differed the polition of W.
H. Co per and others on a way in Sevento ath street, from Sevento ath street, from Sevento. S Most to have Firty fifth street, from Ninta avenue to the Norte River, payed. Resotations—By Mr. Chang: That the Controller by

d rected to report to this Board the number of inde-ments of tained against the city duling the last two years, to other with the names of persons obtaining the same, with the amount of costs, interest, counself form A.c. Adapter. for a A. Ad ptc.

By Mr. Swan—

Harrens Since May 1 1856, the streets of the City of NewYork have been coursed without contract therefore, in the said
viola lot of the provisions of Section 12 of the smeaded Charter
of Incid these fore

I ladd therefore.

Resolved T set in the coinion of this Board the Commissioner if Streets and Lamps has will mily violated the provisions of the Charlet, and reddered himself fully stable to impose most remove from office by concurrent resolution of both Boards (it Council Lailover

By Mr. Appinuy—That it be referred to the Com-mute on Mischess to investigate and report upon the expediency of locating one or more public markey at ove Han more street, on the North River. Adopted. To grace Eighth avenue, from Eighty first to One bundrecth streets and from One hundred and sixth to One hundred and sixteenth streets. Referred.

The Streets.—A communication was received from Mr. Ebling, the Communication was received from Mr. Ebling, the Communication For Streets and Lamps, lie states that but \$218,351 have been expended for examing attrets this year, leaving a balance of this year's appropriation of \$40,872, waich and been easily all exhausted by the p-youest of \$10,251 by the Controller for last year's deficiency and the payment of the contract of Mr. Earri for cleaning Broadway. In October last the had asked for an appropriation of \$229,224 for 1856 and \$50,000 to meet the excess \$289.224 for 1856 and \$50 000 to meet the excess cane d by the great fall of snow in Jersey let, and blee for \$12.654 for the delicting of 1855. If these amounts had been appropriated, in thing says the D partment would have had ample in any to have cleared the streets warout running into debt.

Concurrent Bulls.—Confirming action of Fire Com-missioners in causing Hore Company at to be located between Thirteenth and Twenty-seventh steets and First and Seath avenues. Adopted.

The Board tren a journed to the first Monday in September.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Ald Err Chairman.

The Face Books Supervisor To ken more I that the Clark be oir even to take charges of the caralysis. the Clark be oir cto to take obargo of the analysis of normalization, and extend the tar and , and the factor of the part to man. Accorded.

The Box of McSection & Boxes—Construct Clark of McSection to pay the true of McSection of the part of the pa